

SPANIARDS CAPTURED BY INSURGENTS

The Garrison at Zamboanga Is Besieged.

WATER SUPPLY CUT OFF

Spanish Premier Says America Has Not Succeeded—The Civilians of Philippine Commission Is in Favor of Meeting with a Filipino Commission for the Purpose of Arranging Peace Terms—General Lawton's Men Continue to Advance. Uniform Quiet at Manila.

Washington, May 14.—The war department today received the following despatch:

Manila, May 14.—It is reported that at Zamboanga insurgents attacked Spanish troops 11th inst., using quick firing guns and arms captured from Spanish troops. Spanish general and two officers wounded. Few casualties among troops. Spanish garrison now besieged. Water supply cut off and troops cutting for relief.

Madrid, May 14.—Senor Don Francisco Silveira, the Spanish premier, in an interview today regarding the attack by the Filipinos upon the Spanish garrison at Zamboanga, island of Mindanao, in which two Spanish officers and three men were wounded and one man was killed, said:

"It is very painful to us to have suffered those losses in a territory that does not belong to us. We left these troops in the Philippines in the hope that they might aid in securing the release of the Spanish prisoners in the hands of the Filipinos. Our efforts in this direction have been fruitless. Aguinaldo refuses to treat with us, and a Frenchman (M. Dumaurier) who had offered on our behalf to treat with the enemy, was killed by them. 'America has not yet succeeded, as she has no more authority than we had.'"

Civilians Favor the Filipinos.

Manila, May 14, 7 p. m.—The civilian members of the United States Philippine commission are favorable to the meeting with a Filipino commission which was suggested yesterday on behalf of Aguinaldo by Lieutenant Reyes, of the staff of General Gregorio del Pilar, who captured the town of San Miguel, about fifteen miles north of Zamboanga, not aware of what place it was. They found two hundred Filipinos there, but the rebels, taking the scouts for the advance of General Lawton's army, fled after firing a few shots. Young and another scout were wounded and have been brought to Manila.

The Ninth infantry and a mounted battery of twenty-seven guns have been sent to the front.

The uniform quiet now prevailing in Manila has led the authorities to relax the rule under which the city streets were cleared from 7 to 8.30 p. m. and this evening there is the largest and most brilliant assembly of pedestrians and people in carriages to listen to a band concert here since the Spaniards left.

Professor Schurman, president of the United States Philippine commission, gave a farewell luncheon today to Admiral Dewey and his staff, and to General Lawton and his staff, who were leaving for Zamboanga, off Grand Marais, last evening and carried all hands down. So far as known here, no one escaped the first disaster of the season, except the captain. The crew consisted of the following: Captain Andrew Hagarty, of Toledo; captain's wife, 2 year old child of Captain Hagarty, Fred Hays, sailor, residence unknown; six sailors, names unknown.

SCHOONER FOUNDERED.

Cargo of Coal Causes the Nelson to Sink Rapidly.

San Francisco, May 14.—The schooner Nelson, deeply laden with a cargo of coal, foundered in Lake Superior, off Grand Marais, last evening and carried all hands down. So far as known here, no one escaped the first disaster of the season, except the captain. The crew consisted of the following: Captain Andrew Hagarty, of Toledo; captain's wife, 2 year old child of Captain Hagarty, Fred Hays, sailor, residence unknown; six sailors, names unknown.

GOMEZ IN A FIX.

Generals Who Were to Receive the \$3,000,000 Have Resigned.

Havana, May 14.—General Gomez has sent a message to Governor General Brooke that he will do himself the pleasure of calling at headquarters tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock for a further conference regarding the payment of the Cuban troops.

The appointment for the interview is the result of a direct inquiry as to what General Gomez intended to do, in view of the resignation and non-appearance of all the Cuban officers nominated by him to represent the several corps in the distribution of the \$3,000,000.

DEWEY'S HOMECOMING.

The Admiral Will Probably Be Accorded Distinguished Honors Along the Route.

Washington, May 14.—Admiral Dewey's homcoming by way of the Mediterranean is likely to give occasion for distinguished honors from the navies of Europe, most of them being represented by extensive squadrons in those waters, and some of them having their chief naval stations at Mediterranean ports. Already Ambassador Cambon, of France, has called the attention of the authorities at Paris to the return of Admiral Dewey by way of the Mediterranean and the probable sailing of his flagship Olympia past the French naval ports in Algeria. These are opposite the British possessions of Gibraltar and Malta, at the entrance to the Mediterranean, and are easy and natural stopping places along that route. It is hardly necessary to say that the admiral will touch at Toulon, the great naval depot of France. At the ports of French Algeria he will be accorded every honor due not only to his high rank, but to the universal esteem in which he is held by the naval fraternity.

The British authorities have taken no steps thus far to have the admiral stop at British ports, but it was stated today by one of the British officials that Dewey would be assured a most enthusiastic greeting if he stopped at any British station and that undoubtedly steps would be taken to induce him to touch at Plymouth and Portsmouth, the southern naval depots of England, if there was any prospect of his acceptance. In any event, it is said, the admiral is quite likely to stop at Malta and Gibraltar, or there are the usual coaling places, and this would give an opportunity for an expression of British esteem for him. In the event that the admiral could be induced to stop in England en route home, it is said that he would probably be met at Aden or Port Said by a British escort.

VICTIMS OF THE RAILROAD WRECK

Total Number of Dead Reaches Twenty-Nine—Many of the Injured Still in the Hospitals.

Reading, May 14.—The total number of dead as a result of Friday night's rear end collision on the Philadelphia and Reading railway at Exeter, six miles below here, reached twenty-nine today, William D. Jenkins, of Norristown, dying at the hospital at that place. Of the large number of injured persons still in the hospitals here, there are in a serious condition and small hope is entertained for their recovery. They are William Friendhorn, Thaddeus S. Adle and George W. Holmes, all of Norristown. Holmes, 9 year old son of the latter, was instantly killed in the accident, but the hospital physicians have not yet informed the father of the boy's death. All of the dead here have been identified and all the bodies have been claimed by relatives or friends and have been sent to their various homes.

At least 10,000 persons visited the scene of the wreck today. Almost everybody was bent on carrying away some kind of a memento. Many of the people did not hesitate to take away such things as pieces of wood saturated with human blood. Everything in the neighborhood of the wreck is bespattered with blood and the sight was a gruesome one.

The body which was yesterday thought to be that of C. H. Howell, of Southville, Pa., was today positively identified as that of Captain Charles T. Street, of Philadelphia.

The question as to who is responsible for the catastrophe is still being discussed here. That some one blundered is generally admitted by the railroad men. Who it was that blundered, however, no one seems to positively know and opinions on this point differ widely. The Reading railroad officials here today took the statements of the trainmen who were concerned in the affair and they were sent to the general offices of the company in Philadelphia.

The coroner will begin a rigid inquiry tomorrow at 3 p. m. He has summoned a large number of witnesses.

The accident was the topic of conversation here today. Many of the trainmen who were concerned in the accident and their friends in this city and there were sorrow on every hand. In every sermon preached in the churches today reference was made to the accident and prayers were offered for the dead and the injured.

SOUTH AFRICA IS AGAIN WARMING UP

President Kruger and the English Preparing for an Engagement. Fortifying the Hills.

London, May 15.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "At a meeting of the commandants on the western border of the Transvaal yesterday (Saturday) instructions were issued to the burghers to prepare to take the field at a moment's notice from Pretoria."

"The negotiations still pending for the proposed meeting between President Kruger and Sir Alfred Milner governor of Cape Colony and British high commissioner for South Africa. Mr. Chamberlain (British colonial secretary), it is said, will not assent to the conference unless the Transvaal executive pledges himself to initiate bonafide reforms."

Johannesburg, Transvaal, May 14.—The work of fortifying the redoubts and the hills at points of strategic importance is progressing rapidly.

Mr. Hobart Improves.

Washington, May 14.—Vice President Hobart is getting stronger daily. Today for the first time in a long while he came down stairs and enjoyed luncheon with his family and friends.

Arrivals from Cuban Ports.

New York, May 14.—Among the passengers who arrived today on the steamer Curtiss from Cuban ports were Mrs. General Wilson and Miss Wilson, Captain James Thompson, U. S. A., and twelve female nurses.

REV. DR. BRIGGS IS ORDAINED

CEREMONIES AT PRO-CATHEDRAL WERE VERY QUIET.

No Protest and No Sensational Feature—A Large Crowd on Hand to Witness the Ceremonies—Bishop Potter's Open Letter—Dr. Briggs Will Retain His Position in Union Theological Seminary.

New York, May 14.—In the pro-cathedral in St. Paul, Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs, who was suspended for heresy by the Presbyterian assembly, was ordained a priest of the Episcopal church. He was ordained together with the Rev. Charles A. Snedeker, and the ordination ceremonies were conducted by Bishop Potter. The little church was crowded with people, and the ceremonies were notable for the quietness that prevailed.

Those who expected, from the great outcry of the past three or four weeks, some sensational features, were disappointed. There was no speech, no excitement, and no protest was filed at the beginning, during or at the close of the ordination.

There was nothing notable in the sermon preached by Rev. Dr. George William Douglas.

The ceremonies were very long, commencing at 10.30 o'clock and continuing until late in the afternoon. There was a large crowd about the little pro-cathedral church as early as 8.30 o'clock, and this increased as the time for the ordination ceremony approached. Bishop Potter was asked what he had to say preliminary to the ceremonies. He said he had no notice of protest, and had received no protest from a layman protesting against the ordination of Dr. Briggs, and, as this letter was written under a misapprehension of the facts and law, he had answered it. He did not desire to give the name of the layman, who, he said, was high up in the councils of the church. In answer to the question himself had written in answer to the general in its nature and set forth his position, he had no objection to making it public. The letter is as follows:

Bishop Potter's Statement.
Diocesan House, Lafayette Place, New York, May 14, 1899.
My Dear Sir: Your letter of the 13th inst. is before me and I have given the matter to which it refers my best consideration.

You exaggerate, however, my powers, and are in regard to them, under considerable misapprehension. In asking me to "refuse to ordain Rev. Dr. Briggs," you make the responsibility of the act, as it demands, and to "the courage" of my "convictions," you are apparently under the impression that my action is the effect of whom within my own discretion. Such is not the case. A bishop's powers are constitutional, not absolute. In the matter of ordination he is the only one who has the preliminary action by others has been taken, and this is the case and a candidate for ordination stands at the threshold of the ministry. The canon of ordination, which is the basis of the law, is that the bishop "shall not ordain" unless he is satisfied that the candidate is a man of good character and sound mind, and that he is a member of the church. The canon further provides that the bishop "shall not ordain" unless he is satisfied that the candidate is a man of good character and sound mind, and that he is a member of the church.

All these tests have been applied, in the case of the person to whom your letter refers and I have received a certificate from the committee of the diocese. Under these circumstances and unless some charge affecting the character or the sanity of the candidate is presented to me, I should not consider myself as having discretion to disregard the certificate of the committee. But nothing of the sort has been advanced. The book, the teachings of which have lately been challenged, has been used for some time in the public schools, and the standing committee of the diocese has been convened since recent and particular attention has been called to that body. If it had been competent to recall the certificate originally forwarded to me, on the ground that it had been signed under a misapprehension or without sufficient knowledge, but that has not been the case. I am, therefore, content that certificate as final and I shall do so.

Willing to Accept Responsibility.

I beg, however, that you will not suppose that I am seeking to escape from my personal responsibility in the matter of the ordination of Dr. Briggs by retreating behind the action of my constitutional advisers. I have not the slightest desire to do so. The outcry against the author of "The Introduction to the Study of Holy Scripture" is chiefly to be deplored because it betrays such a lamentable ignorance of the progress of sound learning and the judgment of the best Christian scholars. One of these, a bishop, writes: "The Introduction to the Study of Holy Scripture is a book which contains some principles that are elaborated in your treatise. I am indignant at the misrepresentation of, or will hope, the misunderstandings of, some of your choice. Have they never read Dean Plummer's article on the subject in Smith's dictionary of the Bible?"

In a word, the author of the introduction to the study of Holy Scripture "has simply stated conclusions which the best learning and most devout minds have accepted before him." "I do not myself accept all of them, but out of them I have chosen some which I believe to be true of the faith can only be shown by quotations or quotations of what the author has said, and which are as malignant as they are unscrupulous."

I note the prediction with which you conclude—that Dr. Briggs' advancement to the higher ministry for which he has been recommended will precipitate departures to the church of Rome. This would indeed be unfortunate, for the author of "The Introduction to the Study of Holy Scripture" holds letters from eminent Roman Catholic scholars of foremost rank in institutions of learning of foremost dignity, expressing the warmest appreciation of his contribution to the study of the Bible and intimating their purpose to make use of it in their classes. Here again it would seem that a somewhat larger knowledge would be the safest guide to wise action.

I need hardly add after what I have written that it is my intention to proceed at the time appointed to Dr. Briggs' ordination.

I am, dear Sir, sincerely yours,

H. C. Potter.

Rev. Dr. Briggs was somewhat nervous, though he did not betray it in the church during the ceremonies.

A simple service according to the Episcopal church was gone through and then the rites of ordination in accordance with "the form and manner of ordaining priests" were begun. After the candidates had been presented to the bishop, and after those present had given the usual assurance that they had been examined and found worthy, the bishop arose from his chair and proclaimed a general invitation to any person knowing "any impediment or notable crime" in the candidates to come forward and declare.

Then followed a profound silence. People turned about as if expecting some one to rise up and make a protest. No one arose. There was no protest handed to the bishop and the crucial moment was over. Then the regular formula of ordination was gone through. Dr. Briggs was seen after the ceremony. He said he had nothing to say concerning the criticisms raised by his ordination. He said he was going to take a rest. A close friend of Dr. Briggs said that he would go to Europe and in the fall would labor in the pro-cathedral church. Rev. Dr. Paddock said that it seemed strange that a man of Dr. Briggs' learning should take so much notice of the laboring among the poor of the East Side, but this was his wish. He said that Rev. Dr. Briggs would not give up his position as professor in Union Theological Seminary, but would labor in connection with his teaching.

CUBAN CLAIMS TO BE PRESSED

British, French and German Residents of Cuba Who Lost Property During the Insurrection Will Present Claims to the United States Government for Settlement.

Washington, May 14.—The state department has been informally advised that claims aggregating a considerable amount have been made by British, French and German residents in Cuba during the recent insurrection, and that those ultimately will be presented against the United States government. The claims themselves have not yet been presented, but are being collected by the several foreign offices as the claimants send them in. In some cases schedules have been made, and they aggregate between \$12,000,000 and \$15,000,000 francs. The German claims are understood to be slightly under those of the French, while the British claims are said to be considerably more than either the French or German.

Millions Have Been Filed.

Under this clause claims aggregating several millions have been filed. No provision, however, was made by the treaty for foreign claimants, and there appears to be much doubt as to who is liable since the sovereignty over Cuba has passed out of the hands of Spain. The United States having taken no action in the matter, American claimants, the foreigners are in the same manner. It was stated at one of the foreign establishments that there was no disposition to push the claims under, but to bring them to the attention of the United States government in order that the question of liability might be determined and such relief granted as the merits of the cases warranted. It is appreciated in these foreign quarters that payments will be made on a matter of discretion with the United States government, and that after the American claimants was assumed voluntarily and there is no obligation, either in the treaty or on general principles of law, for assuming the claims growing out of Spain's inability to maintain order in Cuba during the period of Spanish rule.

WHITTLING THE APPROPRIATIONS

GOVERNOR STONE EXPECTS TO SAVE \$1,500,000.

Statement Filed Giving Reasons for Disappearing Certain Items in the Bill—The Money Saved by Cutting Down the School Appropriations Will Be Applied to Reducing the Floating Debt—Expects the People Will Justify Him.

Harrisburg, May 14.—Governor Stone has made public his action on the general appropriation bill, which provides for the ordinary expenses of the various branches of the state government, the interest on the public debt and for the support of the public schools for the two fiscal years beginning June 1, 1899. He has made a cut of \$1,000,000 in the school appropriation and reduced several other items whereby he saves in the aggregate \$1,500,000, which will be applied to reducing the floating debt of the commonwealth. The governor has filed in the office of the state treasurer a statement giving his reasons for disappearing certain items in the bill and explaining the history of the steady increase that has been made in the school appropriation since the adoption of the constitution of 1873, which requires that not less than \$1,000,000 shall be appropriated annually for the support of the common schools. He shows that in 1893, when the fund was increased from \$5,000,000 to \$5,500,000 the additional half million was intended to be used to enforce the free text book law. That the annual revenues of the commonwealth are about \$11,000,000, of which there is paid out of the state treasury annually more than \$5,000,000 in support of the cause of education. Governor Stone says the magnificent appropriation to the public school has annually increased the state and that if the revenues would justify it he would cheerfully allow the appropriation to remain at \$11,000,000. He claims it is absolutely necessary to reduce the appropriation and he is confident that the people will justify him in making a reduction of \$1,000,000 annually in order that the appropriations made by prior legislatures may be paid.

As to New Burdens.

The governor believes the state should pay its pre-existing debts before it assumes new burdens, which is impossible to pay. He contends that he has the right to disapprove part of an item in an appropriation bill, and says it has been done by some of his predecessors. He has also cut down the appropriation to the thirteen state normal schools and the items for the payment of the salaries of the officers and employees of the senate and house, and disapproved the items for the payment of the salaries of extra employees. He says the question of extra employees was fully considered two years ago by his predecessor, and he does not feel justified in reopening it. All the items in the bill are approved, except the following and those already indicated:

Appropriating \$3 a day during the legislative recess for a calendar and property clerk in the senate.

Appropriating \$120 for the payment of the salaries of five extra pages in the senate during the session of 1897. For the payment of Anthony Frende and Joseph Higgins, juniors of the toilet and bath rooms of the capitol and executive buildings at the rate of \$1 a day.

For the payment of rent of the rooms occupied by the department of public instruction, forestry commission and economic zoologist.

Appropriating \$3,994.62 for the payment of the expenses of the delegates to the meetings of the national farmers' congress at St. Paul and Fort Worth.

For the payment of \$750 to Architects Rankin and Kellogg, of Philadelphia, for services rendered at the Wernersville hospital for the chronicle case.

For the payment of \$1,000 to Theodore C. Erb, mechanic of the capitol buildings, to reimburse him for personal property destroyed by the burning of the capitol.

For the payment of William K. Miller, clerk to the house appropriations committee, for stenographic services and typewriting authorized by the legislature of 1897. For the payment of \$800 to the estate of the late Edgar L. King, of Harrisburg, for services as stenographer and typewriter to investigate the case of the late Edgar L. King, of Harrisburg, and \$150 to William P. Reber, of Philadelphia, who assisted Mr. King.

For the payment to the estate of George F. Murray, of Harrisburg, \$550 for carpenter work in and about the capitol.

The item appropriating \$42,529 for the salaries of officers and employees of the house, except resident clerk and watchman, is approved for \$10,054.

Legislative Record.

That portion of the item which provides for the payment of the publication of the Legislative Record at the same rate per page for 200 copies above and beyond the regular edition.

The item appropriating \$4,424 for the salaries of the officers and employees of the senate (excepting librarian and watchman) is reduced to \$5,000.

The item which appropriates \$280,000 for the State Normal schools is approved in so far as it provides for the payment of \$130,000 to these schools for the first of the two years and it is disapproved for the second year beginning June 1, 1899.

The item appropriating \$230,000 for the payment of the salaries of county superintendents of schools is reduced to \$205,000.

The item appropriating \$2,000 to the State medical college is scaled down to \$1,000.

Shipping News.

New York, May 14.—Arrived: L. R. Bagley, Havre, Quebec—Sailed: L. R. Bagley, Havre, Quebec.

Arrived: Bremen, New York—Sailed: Bremen, New York.

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THE NEWS THIS MORNING

Weather Indications Today: INCREASING CLOUDINESS.

- 1 General—China Refuses Russia's Demand for Railway Concessions. Philippine Insurgents Capture Spaniards. Governor Stone Cuts the Appropriations.
- 2 Sports—Athletic, National and Other Leagues. Baseball Games. Financial and Commercial.
- 3 Local—Tenth Anniversary of the Epworth League. South Side Sewer Movement. Editorial.
- 4 Comment of the Press.
- 5 Local—Death of Plummer S. Page. Mention of Some Men of the Hour.
- 6 Local—West Scranton and Suburban.
- 7 News Round About Scranton.
- 8 Local—Welsh Baptists Meet at Taylor.

ROOSEVELT WILL COME.

President Fitzgerald, of the New York Letter Carriers' Association, Says He Will Politely Be Here.

President M. A. Fitzgerald, C. M. Walden, Thomas F. O'Malley, Charles F. McCarthy and William J. Malloy, of the New York Letter Carriers' Association, are in the city arranging for the transportation and entertainment of the New York, Brooklyn and upper New Jersey carriers who will come here in September to attend the national convention of the American National Letter Carriers' Association. They came Saturday in company with President John H. Phillips and Michael O'Malley, of the local carriers' association, who, with E. E. Robathan, spent last week in New York conferring with their metropolitan brethren regarding the convention.

When seen by a Tribune reporter yesterday at the Jernyn, President Fitzgerald stated that they not only expected to bring Governor Roosevelt with them on Labor day, but will positively guarantee that he will come.

Mr. Fitzgerald was chairman of the committee which waited on Governor Roosevelt to extend him the invitation. Without any hesitancy of "ifs" and "ands," the governor said: "I will be pleased to accompany the New York carriers to Scranton. The carriers were always my friends and I am a great admirer of their organization. You can tell the boys I will be with them and that I will be proud to ride with them in the parade."

Before the committee left he requested that they send him a formal invitation to be filed in his calendar, so that there would be no chance of his overlooking the engagement.

President Fitzgerald corroborates all that Mr. Robathan reported concerning the enthusiasm in New York over the coming of the carriers. He gave additional information that both Newark and Jersey City, as well as New York, have letter carrier bands, and that they will head their respective associations in the parade.

Saturday and yesterday the New York carriers had had some materialized by the local carriers and their friends. Yesterday afternoon, in company with Mr. Robathan and Carriers Phillips, O'Malley and Fildan, they were taken for a drive over the boulevard, behind some of the city's best houses, and then to the city hall, where they were met by Mayor Lawrence and P. J. and A. J. Casey having placed their stables at the local committee's disposal.

The visitors will return to New York today. "Believe me," said President Fitzgerald to a Tribune reporter last evening, "when I get through telling our men in New York about the city and her people, there will be trouble in picking out the one hundred carriers who will have to stay behind to make the holiday collections."

WHY GEN WHEELER FAILED TO PARADE

Blundering Incompetence on the Part of Some One in Charlestown—Statement of His Host.

Charlestown, S. C., May 14.—It seems that the failure of General Joe Wheeler to appear in the big parade of Confederate veterans here on Wednesday is destined to be the cause of much talk and bad feeling. General Wheeler was a special guest of the city, and he stopped at the home of United States District Judge Brawley. He was to have ridden in the procession and the spectators were prepared to give him an ovation. But the line was formed and passed through the city and Wheeler was not in it. There was much comment and inquiry from persons who knew he was in the city.

This talk has gathered volume as the days have passed and this morning Judge Brawley gave out a statement for publication, in which he lays the blame on General C. I. Walker, who commands the South Carolina division of the United Confederate Veterans, and who, in consequence, was in charge of the parade. After reviewing the circumstances of General Wheeler's visit here, he says: "I never dreamed that so prominent a man would be left out of the picture. Leaving General Wheeler at his home, he took Mrs. Wheeler and went to watch the parade. He had informed General Walker of General Wheeler's arrival and he had seen a programme for the parade in which General Wheeler's name appeared. He was astonished beyond measure when he did not see Wheeler in line."

Judge Brawley concludes his statement as follows: "That there has been a painful exhibition of blundering incompetency somewhere is, of course, evident. The public will naturally hold General Walker responsible unless he can show that some one appointed for the purpose had failed to carry out his orders."

Actor Layton Dead.

Philadelphia, May 14.—Richard Layton, 11 years old, a member of Richard Layton's company, died at the Pennsylvania hospital yesterday. He had been operated on for a tumor and cancer, and was recovering. He was of English birth and is said to have been well connected socially.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, May 14.—Forecast for Monday: For eastern Pennsylvania, increasing cloudiness; showers Monday night and Tuesday;